



Just Published,
And to be had at the Shop of ADAM MURRAY, Parliament Close,
Price One Shilling.
A SYLLABUS, or Heads of a Course of Experimental Lectures on the following Branches of Natural Philosophy, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Hydraulics, Electricity, Magnetism, Optics, Geography, and Astronomy.
By ROBERT MACLEAN and ADAM MURRAY.
To begin so soon as a sufficient number of subscribers will appear.
Gentlemen's Tickets ONE GUINEA, Lady's HALF A GUINEA.
As ADAM MURRAY wishes to make the apparatus as useful as possible, he intends to let them out at a moderate rate; the price of the instruments to be left if required. He likewise intends to have a large Machine fit for all the purposes of Medical Electricity, fixed up in a large and commodious room, where patients may be electrified agreeable to the prescription of their physician. A medical gentleman will also attend.

MEDICAL LECTURES at EDINBURGH.
ON THURSDAY the 21st of October, at eleven o'clock forenoon, DR DUNCAN will begin his Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, in his lecturing room, Surgeon's Square. On Saturday the 23d of November, at eleven o'clock, he will begin his Lectures on the Causes of Patients subjected to Chronic Diseases, in the hall of the Public Dispensary, Richmond-street.—And at the same place, on the 7th of January, DR WEBSTER will begin a Course of Lectures on Chemistry and Materia Medica.
In the Press, and speedily will be published,
By DR. DUNCAN,
1. An abridged Translation of Dr Hoffman's Practice of Medicine, in 2 vols 8vo.
2. Medical Commentaries for the year 1781-2, in one vol. 8vo, being the 8th volume of that work.—N.B. This publication, in place of appearing, as before, in quarterly numbers, will hereafter be continued under the form of an annual volume.

APPLES.
JUST arrived from Faversham in KENT, a Cargo of the very best ENGLISH APPLES, of various kinds, both for the table and baking.—To be sold at a loft in Buchanan's Close, Bernard Street, Leith.

ENGLISH APPLES.
JUST arrived from England, after a passage of three days, a Cargo of FINE FRUIT, in excellent order, consisting of
GOLDEN PIPPENS, RUSSETS,
NONPAREILS, PEARMAINS,
And a variety of kinds fit for table use or baking:
Selling at a loft next door to the Weigh-house, St Bernard's Street, LEITH.

NORWAY TAR,
JUST now arrived, a Cargo of the very best quality, fit for smearing sheep.
Apply to Andrew Hunter merchant in Leith.

SUGARS AND COFFEE FOR EXPORTATION.
TO be SOLD by public sale, at Lawson's Coffeehouse, Leith, on Thursday the 24th instant, at eleven o'clock forenoon,
70 Hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
16 Ditto Clay'd ditto.
65 Bags and 26 Casks Coffee.
For particulars, apply to Samuel Anderson, Edinburgh; or William Cundell, Leith; with whom samples of the goods may be seen.

AT a numerous Meeting of the Landholders of the County of WIGTON, held at Wigton the 10th day of October 1782, the proposed alterations on the present mode of levying the duties on salt were taken under consideration, and the Meeting were unanimously of opinion, That they would be of great advantage to Scotland in general, and their county in particular, for which reason they instructed their representative in Parliament to do his utmost to promote them. They next took under consideration the proposed amendments in the Distillery Laws, and were unanimously of opinion, that they stand much in need of amendments; and in particular they approve of the intended diminution of the size of the stills, and of adopting a quarterly licence as the mode of collecting the duties; and for the purpose of promoting the above objects as much as in their power, they appoint the Earl of Galloway, the Earl of Dumfries, the Earl of Selkirk, the Earl of Stair, Sir William Maxwell of Monmouth, Baronet, Patrick Heron of Heron, Robert Vans Agnew of Shindan, William Macdowall of Gartland, James Hunter-Blair of Dundee, Alexander Gordon of Culvennan, Major John Ross of Balkall, Robert Stewart of Phigill, George Muir of Cullencary, and Thomas Adair younger of Genoch, Esquires, as their Committee at Edinburgh to co-operate with the Committee from other counties, and to correspond with a Committee appointed in the country. The Meeting next took into consideration the laws respecting freehold qualifications in Scotland, and were of opinion that they very much require amendment; and, for that purpose, they appointed the above-named Freeholders as their Committee at Edinburgh, to meet and co-operate with other Committees named for the same purpose, and to correspond with the country Committee on that subject. Lastly, The Gentlemen took under consideration, the bill for a militia proposed by the Marquis of Graham, and the sketch of a bill for establishing a national defence transmitted by the Earl of Glencairn: And though they do not entirely approve of either of these schemes, yet, as they were by a great majority of opinion, that an internal defence was a thing much to be wished for, they appointed the above-named Noblemen and Gentlemen as their Committee at Edinburgh, with instructions to them to meet with the Committees from other counties, and to correspond with the Committee in the country on the above subject. They likewise requested Sir William Maxwell, their Preses, to transmit the thanks of the Meeting to the Marquis of Graham, the Earl of Glencairn, and the other Noblemen and Gentlemen who have shown so much spirit and love of their country.

Signed, WILLIAM MAXWELL, Preses.

ROSS AND CROMARTY SHIRES.
THE Freeholders, Justices of Peace, Commissioners of Supply, and others, Landholders, belonging to those counties, are requested to meet at Dingwall, on Wednesday the 6th of November next, in order to take into their consideration, different plans which are now in agitation, (and will be laid before them) for obtaining from the Legislature a constitutional internal defence for this part of the United Kingdom: And Alse, to consider of the resolutions which many of the counties of Scotland have come to respecting the practice of creating and multiplying votes upon nominal and fictitious qualifications, with the measures proposed by their committees for eradicating that abuse.—At which time some other matters of importance respecting the police of the counties will be submitted to their consideration.
The business of the day having consumed so much time, prevented these matters being laid before the Gentlemen at the Michaelmas Head Court in Ross-shire, held upon the 9th day of October current.
DON. MACLEOD, Su. Dep.

THE Court of Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland give notice, That a General Court of Proprietors will be held at their Office in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 26th of November next, twelve o'clock mid-day, pursuant to the charter.
ARCHD. HOPE Secretary.

A WATCH FOUND.
ABOUT the 1st of August last, there was found, upon the outfields of Sauchar, part of the Estate of Duninnan, in the parish of Collieston, three of Perth, a SILVER WATCH, maker's name G. WINDLE, London.—Any person who can prove the property of her, will have her delivered up, upon payment of the expenses incurred, on applying to James Ross writer in Perth, or Robert Wansell tenant in Sauchar.

SALE OF PRINTED COTTONS.
JOHN NEALL and SON, back of the City Guard, have got to hand, a very large assortment of PRINTED COTTONS and CALICOES, new patterns, for the winter wear, which they are selling at reduced prices; many old patterns much below the original cost.
They have a large and elegant assortment of Linen Drapery, Silk Mercery, and Haberdashery Goods, in the present taste.

NOTICE
To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM THRIFF, late of Bonny Town, in the neighbourhood of St Andrews.
SUCH of said Creditors as have not yet lodged their grounds of debt are desired, betwixt and Martinmas first, to lodge the same, with their oaths of verity thereon, in the hands of Robert Methven writer in St Andrews, agent for the Trustees, as a final dividend is to take place immediately after said term; with certification to those who shall fail to lodge as above, that they will be totally excluded.

NOTICE
To the Creditors of DAVID CARMICHAEL, late tenant in Balgove, near St Andrews.
SUCH of said Creditors as have not yet lodged their grounds of debt, are desired, betwixt and Martinmas first, to lodge the same, with their oaths of verity thereon, in the hands of Robert Methven writer in St Andrews, one of the trustees, as a final dividend of the bankrupt's effects is to take place immediately after said term: With certification to those who shall fail to lodge as above, that they will be totally excluded.

BREEDING EWES FOR SALE.
TO be SOLD in different lots, at Clerkington in the parish of Temple, twelve miles south from Edinburgh, FIFTY BREEDING EWES and GIMMERS. They were bred from one of the best Rams ever was brought into this part of the country; are very small, but thick, and of a sort easily made fat. The great pains and expence which has been bestowed upon the stock from which these Ewes are draughted is well known.—Thomas Jamieson, overseer to Mr Hepburn at Clerkington, will attend and shew the sheep every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, till the 9th of November.

From the London Papers, Oct. 15.
LONDON.

The following is an Extract of a genuine Letter from Toulon, dated Sept. 12. received in London, by a lady from her son, who set out for Antibes the day on which the letter was dated. From the intelligence contained in it, there is reason to fear, that, instead of seeing peace restored, the ensuing campaign will be remarkable for the most vigorous exertions on the part of our enemies.

"Yesterday the Commandant of this town received an express from the War-Office, with orders to call in all the officers and soldiers belonging to the regiments now in garrison here, who are out on leave of absence, and to send orders to them to join their corps with the utmost expedition. By the same express, the Colonels have also been directed to send recruiting parties into the neighbouring cities, in order to augment the companies, as speedily as possible, to 120 men each; and the Commandant in the naval department has received orders to raise 22 additional men to the Royal Corps of Marines, so that they will consist then of 140 men each. This has banished the idea of peace, which began to be generally entertained; and now it is the opinion, particularly as an augmentation of 660 men is to take place in the Toulon division of marines only, that a formidable expedition, of the greatest importance, will be undertaken at the opening of the next campaign in the new world."

There is very little danger that the flame of war will break out shortly between the Turks and any of their neighbours; never was the Ottoman Porte less prepared for a foreign war; its own subjects being almost all in a state of revolt, as will appear by the following extract of a letter from a Gentleman in the suite of the English Minister at Constantinople, dated September 3.

"Salim Gueray, the usurper of the Crimea, has had the insolence to write to the Ministers of this Court, that if they should attempt to oppose his elevation, he would, by means of the disaffected in Asia, give them so much work, as must compel them to leave him in peaceable possession of a throne, to which the love and esteem of the Tartars had raised him: In effect, since the above menace was thrown out, violent contentions have broke out in the Provinces of Cuban, Circassia, Mingrelia, Georgia, Gurial, and Imeretta: Romelia is over-run with robbers; Aleppo is at variance with its Bashaw; in short, there are scarcely two Provinces in the whole Empire that can be said to enjoy peace and tranquillity! The Morea has so often revolted, that the Divan has at last resolved to send a Bashaw to reside there constantly: Haidan, Admiral of the fleet, or Captain Pacha, has been appointed to that government: add to all this, the dreadful conflagrations that have nearly destroyed this great capital."

The Gazette of Saturday, to the surprize of many people, mentions not a syllable of an engagement in the East Indies; though the Buffon letter says, the French fleet have left the coast of Coromandel.

Sir Edward Hughes is not expected to leave the East Indies till the latter end of the present month; so that his arrival in England cannot be expected till the Spring.

Sir Edward Hughes had nine fail of the line before the arrival of the two seventy-fours, which joined him in July last; therefore, if we add to these six fail more, which Sir Richard Bickerton's fleet consisted of, the whole naval force in the Asiatic seas must amount to seventeen fail of the line.

The land re-inforcements sent to Gibraltar, consisted of six regiments of 860 men each; officers not included; which will amount to 5000 additional men.

It appears from letters received at Petersburg from Astracan, that the Persians are ripe for a revolt, and that an insurrection was daily expected.

It is believed in the city, that the loss of the Jamaica convoy, exclusive of the Ramillies, will not amount to more than five ships, one Liverpool, three Bristol, and one London.

It is reported among the polite circles, that the sovereign has declared his intention to invest Lord Rodney and General Elliot with the next Garter ribbands that shall be vacant. The brave Admiral, it is said, would have had the Marquis of Rockingham's, had not the royal word been pledged to the house of Manners.

A soldier in the 51st regiment, (lately arrived from Minorca) went to Castle Donington on Tuesday last, and claimed his wife, from whom he had been absent eighteen years; and in the interim she had been married eleven years ago to another man, by whom she has a daughter near ten years old: However, by virtue of his prior right, and firm resolution, he brought his old mate away in triumph, who kindly excused the latter husband, by taking the blame all on herself. The daughter at present stays by consent of all parties with her own father, now rendered a sorrowful widower; but our honest red-coat promises to fetch her too, the first good trump Dame Fortune turns him up.—They passed through this town in their way to Sheffield, to join his corps at that place.

From Europa Point, to the other extremity of Gibraltar, the besiegers have raised batteries at short distances from each other; so that there is scarce a spot in the rock which is not exposed to their fire; however, her gallant Governor has to oppose to the enemy 375 cannons, mounted on different batteries, 33 mortars, and 300 howitzers dispersed along the rock, for the space of about three miles.

The foreign prints have rung for some time past with the intelligence that the combined fleets, assembled before Gibraltar, consist of fifty fail of the line; but this account is considerably beyond the truth. In the first place, the Protecteur of 74 guns, which was at Algieras some time ago, is undoubtedly bound for the West Indies, and is not to take part in any expedition that might possibly totally prevent or even retard her sailing for that quarter; the Alcide, also of 74 guns, is indeed destined to join the combined fleets, but it is very uncertain when, if at all, she will be able to effect a junction; the failed as convoy to a fleet of transports, and was to escort them as far as the European Capes, which she was to double before she should return to join the combined fleets; the Puissant, another ship of 74 guns, was also destined to sail from Toulon to Cadiz, as were also two other men of war from the same port; not one of which had appeared in view of Algieras, when the last advices came away: And yet all these ships must be reckoned, to make up the number fifty; but being deducted from this number, there will remain no more than forty-five to oppose Lord Howe's passage into Gibraltar.

At the memorable siege of Syracuse by the Romans, the Consul Appius led the forces by land, and the attack by sea was conducted by Marcellus. The siege continued eight months, and the circumstances attending it bear a most remarkable similarity to those which have occurred in the contest between the Spaniards and French, and the garrison of Gibraltar. So immense was the power of the Romans, so various and artful their stratagems, and so boldly were their designs carried into execution, that they could scarcely have failed to reduce the place, had one old man been removed; this old man was the great Archimedes, who, with astonishing ingenuity, projected means for effectually counteracting the powerful operations of the assailants; and these, despairing of conquest, had recourse to their last hope of reducing the place by famine; and for that purpose, intercepted the fleets with provisions for the besieged, while the army cut off all approach on the land side. Thus far the comparison holds good: But let us hope that the navy of Great-Britain is too formidable to suffer the brave garrison of Gibraltar to be subdued by famine, after being so long and so nobly defended by the modern Archimedes, who has given such wonderful proofs of his consummate talents, both in the scientific and practical branches of his profession.

There is not, says a correspondent, a nation in the universe where the people so eagerly calculate events before hand, or so vehemently debate the issue of public operation, as we do in our island. All arts and sciences, he observes, are to be acquired by regular method of study, or learnt by serving apprenticeships; but in the art of government, every Englishman seems to be skilled by nature: in short, one would be led to believe, that there was something in the air of this country that has the property of infusing into its inhabitants political presumption.

On Monday se'ennight, the following melancholy accident happened at the Meolis: Two fishermen, father and son, went as usual, at low water, to set their nets upon Packington bank, and it is imagined, the nets wanted some repair, and detained them so long, that the flood had surrounded the bank, before they were aware, and it being very dark, they could not tell what course to take. They were heard, at the distance of a mile or more, to call out for help, but unfortunately the fishing-boats were all afloat, consequently no assistance could be given, and they were both carried off by the tide when it covered the bank, and have not since been heard of.

Extract of a letter from Winchester, Oct. 12.

"On Wednesday last, an experiment of an interesting nature was made at St John's house in this city, by Mr Walker, the Lecturer on Philosophy, before the Speaker of the House of Commons, and most of the Clergy and Gentry in the town and neighbourhood: it was to shew in what manner it is supposed the French have so long threatened to set our fleet on fire in time of action. He filled a glass grenade with a certain liquor, and then threw it against a wall; on the bursting of the grenade, the wall and pavement were instantly in flames, continued so some time, and were with difficulty extinguished."



From the London Papers, Oct. 17.

Paris, Oct. 6. The Sieur Borel, merchant at Paris, has received a letter from Mr Hughes, merchant at Marfeilles, which mentions the taking of Madras. It relates, that positive advices are received at Alexandria, from the coast of Comorand, by the couriers from Bagdad, Ormus, Smyrna, Aleppo, and Baffora, that about the beginning of May last, Sir Eyre Coote, in order to oppose the junction of the French troops under the orders of M. de Duchemin, with the arms of Hyder Ally, encamped near the ruins of Chepank, where he found himself between two fires, by the arrival of some Auxiliaries and Indians; the greatest part of the English and their allies are cut to pieces, the rest put to flight, and unable during the campaign to make any hostile resistance against the victorious arms of their enemies; that the Indian Monarch, joining the French, who amount to 3,500, had marched an army of 60,000 men, as well disciplined as Europeans, to Madras, having in his suite a train of artillery, as formidable as that of the Turks at the siege of Candy; that culverins being directed towards the different posts of the place besieged, and day and night pouring forth such incessantly destruction and death, hastened the capitulation of the place, and that Hyder Ally behaved himself as a humane and generous conqueror. *Brussels Gazette.*

L O N D O N.

It was this day currently reported, at both ends of the town, that an express had arrived at four o'clock this morning, with advice that a most dreadful engagement had happened on the 2d, between the English, under Lord Howe, and the combined fleets, off the Bay of Gibraltar, in which the former had five ships sunk, and the latter had also five sunk, with seven, and the Commander in Chief, Don Cordova, taken. This news is said to have arrived at Baron Haflang's, the Bavarian Minister, but though very current, we dare not vouch for its authenticity. *St James's Chron.*

It was asserted this afternoon in the city, that an engagement had taken place between Lord Howe and Don Cordova, which terminated in a complete victory on the part of the British Admiral, his Lordship having taken twelve and sunk seven of the enemies ships. It was further said, that the brave garrison of Gibraltar had been effectually relieved. — We do not vouch for the authenticity of the above intelligence, though it was confidently said to have been received by Count Haflang, the Bavarian Ambassador. *Eng. Chron.*

Last night an express arrived in town from Plymouth, with intelligence of the arrival of the Achilles, Captain Duncan, at that port, from St Lucia. She sailed from thence the 5th of September, and brings advice of the July packet being arrived out, and that the fleet, which sailed from Cork the 27th of June, was arrived at Barbadoes. By this vessel we likewise learn, that on the 15th a most terrible fire happened at Baffeterre in Guadeloupe, which destroyed a great many houses, and did other considerable damage.

This day advice was received by the Irish mails, that the Old Harbour, Power, and the Pallas, — two of the missing ships from Jamaica, are put into Cork.

The express received late last Monday night from Bristol brings intelligence of five sail more of their missing Jamaica ships being safe arrived there.

The following is the number of ships yet missing, bound to the different ports belonging to the Jamaica fleet, viz.

For London,	24 sail.
Bristol,	4 ditto
Liverpool,	3 ditto
Glasgow,	3 ditto
Clyde,	3 ditto
Lancaster,	1 ditto

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There are yet no news of the Medway ship of war, or of the four East-Indiamen, which were said to be under her convoy; it is therefore suspected that there is some mistake in the account.

No account is received at the Post-office, of the packet with the mail from Lisbon being taken, and sent into France, as was said last night about town.

The arrival of the Sultan and Magnanime was most providential. Both Sir Edward Hughes and M. Suffrein had notice of their approach, and endeavoured to meet them. The British Squadron left Madras Road with this view, and the French fleet, the next day, with the same design, took possession of it. The convoy, however, by taking a circuit northwards, missed Sir Edward; but, by the same manoeuvre, made such a delay as gave Suffrein to believe that they had joined their Commander in Chief. The French left Madras Road only the day before the English convoy reached, and Sir Edward Hughes did not follow them till the day after.

The Directors of the East-India Company have received dispatches, over land, from Governor Hastings, in which he informs the Court, that the negotiation for peace with the Marhattas was nearly concluded, and that the Nizam had at last determined to join the Company's armies against Hyder Ally.

A cutter was sent to Lord Howe, with particular instructions from the Admiralty, as soon as ever the disaster that had befallen the Jamaica convoy was known.

After all that has been said about the evacuation of Charles-Town, we have good authority for saying that no such event has yet taken place, nor is even so much as in contemplation; on the contrary, it is confidently affirmed, that the troops continue to be employed with as much diligence as ever in raising new fortifications. This surely does not look like an intention of yielding up the place soon.

A Spanish transport, with 200 soldiers, and some officers on board, called the N. S. Redondella, bound from Cadiz to Mahon, is taken by the Revenge privateer, Capt. Lawes, and is carried into Leghorn.

We are assured by the accounts which arrived last night, that we may very speedily expect to hear of an action between Lord Howe and the combined fleets of France and Spain under the command of Don Louis Cordova, who has only forty-two ships under his command, though the newspapers for some time have uniformly assured us they are not fewer than fifty ships of the line.

By a gentleman who arrived yesterday in town from Paris, which he left last Friday morning, we are informed that the Comte d'Artois had arrived in that capital on Wednesday (the 9th inst.) from the camp at St Roche.

It is more than probable, says a correspondent, that America will never have such another offer from Great Britain. This now is the hour of her insolence, and she may have cause to repent it!

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, Oct. 10.

"On Tuesday was launched here, from Mr Filher's yard, a fine new ship of 50 guns, called the Grampus; the command of which is given to Lord Cranston. On the same day was launched from Mr Baker's yard, the Echo, a sloop of war of 20 guns, the command of which is given to Goodwin Colquitt, Esq; son of the late Scrope Colquitt, Esq; of this town. Both vessels went off amazingly well, and particularly the Grampus. His Lordship and family were present in a marquee, erected for their reception, where a genteel collation was provided for the ladies and gentlemen."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Oct. 14.

"Arrived the Montagu ship of war from the eastward.
"Fallen down to St Helen's the Cato man of war, of 50 guns, Sir Hyde Parker.
"Gone out of harbour, the Expedition cutter, Lieut Cooke.
"Yesterday a man went down in the old machine to the Royal George, in order to get the guns up, when he flung one brass gun, twelve-pounder, which was hoisted on board the Cabot brig. There is great hopes of his getting up several more, as he said he would get up three this day."

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Oct. 14.

Wheat, 38 s. a 55 s.	Beans, 34 s. a 36 s.
Barley, 32 s. a 35 s.	Tick Beans, 28 s. a 32 s.
Rye, 24 s. a 26 s.	Tares, 26 s. a 34 s.
Oats, 15 s. a 20 s. 6 d.	Rape Seed, — per sack.
Pale Malt, 43 s. a 46 s.	Fine Flour, 44 s.
Amber ditto, 45 s. a 47 s.	Second Sort, 41 s.
Pease, 29 s. a 31 s.	Third Sort, 30 s. a 32 s.
Hog ditto, 27 s. a 30 s.	

PRICE OF STOCKS, Oct. 17.

Bank Stock (but, 113½ a 114 ex div.	Ditto New Ann. 57½ a 58.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, (but, 72½ a 72½ ex div.	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. con. 58½.	India Stock, 133 a 134.
3 per cent. red. (but, 57½ a 58 ex div.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. 1726, —	India Bonds, par a 2 prem.
Long Ann. —	Exch. Bills, par a 1 prem.
Short Ann. 1778, 12½.	Navy Bills, 11½ disc.
South Sea Stock, —	Lot. Tick. 16 l. 12 s.
3 per cent. Old Ann. (but.	3 per cent. Scrip. 59½ a 60.
	4 per cent. Scrip. —
	Omnium, —

WIND AT DEAL,
Oct. 16. S.W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, October 17.

"Private advices from Vienna inform us, that there has been, for some time past, a correspondence kept up between that court and the court of Berlin; the particulars of which are said to be, that his Imperial Majesty and K. of Prussia are concerting some serious means of establishing a permanent peace among all the belligerent powers. The Emperor has expressed his friendship towards Great Britain in the most sincere and ardent terms; and the King of Prussia seems to have forgotten all former requisitions on this court, in our present unfortunate circumstances. With the most friendly motives towards us, we find he has lately augmented his army, and put it in such a train of martial discipline as will carry a considerable weight of argument in favour of any thing he has proposed towards the establishment of this so much expected and desired peace. But further, with respect to the Emperor, he has declared, that he will spare no expense or trouble, in conjunction with his Prussian Majesty, to remove any difficulties that are now the impediments to a general reconciliation.

"All the guard ships at the port of Chatham are ordered down to the Nore, and to remain there till further orders. A visit is much expected from the Dutch on some part of the neighbouring coasts.

"This day Lord and Lady Hopetoun, with their suite, arrived at the hotel in King-street, St James's, from Scotland.

"It is said, an officer is arrived at the Admiralty with news from Lord Howe, of his having taken seven and sunk five ships of the line belonging to the combined fleets; but in this desperate battle five English ships are said to be destroyed. The above officer left the fleet in an open shallop; and it is positively asserted, that that was the sixth day of the battle, and they were both sides refitting to renew the bloody scene; but this account is not credited.

"That the French are distressed to the last degree for money, appears evident from letters which a gentleman lately saw in the hands of several Dutch merchants at Amsterdam, who had recently received them from correspondents at Paris.

"By a private letter received in the last packet from the East Indies, we have the following information: "By our fleet which was arrived, Sir Eyre Coote would receive a reinforcement of Lord Seaford's regiment of Highlanders, which would give him 803 as good soldiers as ever went from Europe. Sir Eyre Coote was pursuing his operations against Hyder Ally. Every thing was quiet and peaceable in Bengal; 55 lacks of rupees were arrived, and 75 more lacks were said to be on the road, which is supposed to be the treasure found at Bejve Ghur, the capital of Cheyt Sing's country. This supply has made money plenty again. With it, and the merchandise taken at the Dutch factory of Chinsura, the Company were provided for the shipping investments for this and the next year. The ship Valentine was dispatched, and sailed for Europe on the 11th of April. From Poonah (the Marhatta court) they write, that the Marhattas are thoroughly tired of the war, and had given full powers to their Minister to conclude a peace with Mr Anderson, the British Resident there. They say further, that the Nizam (Soubah of the Decan) and the other nations bordering on the English possessions, are so jealous of Hyder Ally's growing power, and his connections with the French, that they are desirous of uniting against them. Some letters add, that Hyder Ally, conscious of this opposition, was desirous to strike up a peace with us, and had actually made some overtures to Sir Eyre Coote."

"The Man of the People was last Monday night at Covent Garden Theatre, to see Richard the Third and the Choice of Harlequin. As he sat in one of the state-boxes, a gentleman took occasion to observe, that since he perceived the Right Honourable Member had the first state place in that house, he hoped it was an indication of his having the first place of state in another House as soon as it opened.

"The Members of the present Parliament are all preparing against the present sessions, which they are afraid will subject them to change their Cornwall bug to a Mount-ague.

"A French officer being stigmatized for his temerity, in having entered as a volunteer for the purpose of being at the grand attack made the 13th of September last on Gibraltar, replied, "Ve should have certainly taken de possession of de garrison, had not de damn'd balls come from hell-hot."

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, South Carolina, date August 4. 1782.

"We have received advice, that Mr Thomas Brown arrived at Savannah on the 5th of July. He was sent, in January last, by Mr Ogleshorpe to the Chactaw nation, to strive to bring them into the English alliance, and open a trade with them. They lie next beyond the Creeks; can put into the field 5000 men—have abundance of deer-skins, wax, fur, and peltry. They would never trade with Carolina; but have hitherto killed or plundered all the traders that attempted to go up to them. Mr Brown succeeded in both. For, on the 5th of July, he arrived with five of the chief men amongst them, and six of their warriors, deputed from five of their towns, and with them came several of the upper Creeks, who greatly assisted Mr Brown in this negotiation.

"The Chactaws seemed very much rejoiced at their good fortune in falling under the protection of Georgia. The magistrates of Savannah received them in the best manner they could, suitable to the occasion, being well assured of what benefit it would be to the British trade and interest; and therefore they spared not such presents as were thought necessary to conciliate their affections. The Hon. Colonel Bell was fortunately there at the time, and assisted the magistrates with his advice. The Chactaws are all returned home, extremely satisfied with their reception; and have carried with them fresh proposals of that peace and commerce which has been so long interrupted by this unfortunate war. They have promised to exert the utmost endeavours to get them ratified at the next general meeting of the Chactaws, which is to be held at their return.

"They are all in good health in Georgia: for there they have had a remarkable fine season, and daily fresh showers of rain, which has greatly contributed to making their summer the most moderate of any that has been remembered for a long series of years."

Last night, Mrs Colquhoun of Lufs was safely delivered of a daughter.

By several letters from London, the talk of a dissolution of Parliament, which some time ago prevailed, is now again revived. It is said, they will meet in November, agreeable to last prorogation, but soon after be dissolved, so that no longer time may be lost than is usually allowed for the Christmas recess.

We hear from Carlisle, that for some time past they have had fine harvest weather; the hard corn all in, and the seed sown and sprung up above ground; the oats, &c. in fine condition, quite ripe, and the farmers busy shearing; the roads as daily as if in the midst of summer.

The Right Hon. the Lord Advocate of Scotland set out from this place, on Friday last, for London.

Betwixt last night and this morning, a candlemaker's shop near the Tron Church was broke into, and a quantity of halfpence, supposed to amount to about 4 l. sterling, carried off from thence. The perpetrators of this theft must have been very young, as the entry into the shop was effected by breaking a pane of glass at the head of the door, to which it is presumed they got up, by placing some of the boxes to it, which are used by the potatoe sellers for holding that commodity, and which are sometimes left upon the street all night. They got out again by placing a chair at the back of the door in the inside, which was found in that situation this morning when the shop was opened.

Maffeus, who wrote the History of the Indies, which has been always esteemed a model of veracity, as well as elegant composition, mentions a native of Bengal, named Nunio de Cugna, who died in 1566, at the age of 370. He was a man of great simplicity, and quite illiterate, but of so retentive a memory, that he was a kind of living chronicle, relating distinctly and exactly what had happened within his knowledge in the compass of his life, together with all the circumstances attending it. He had four new sets of teeth, and the colour of his hair and beard had been changed as often from black to grey, and from grey to black. He asserted, that in the course of his life he had had 700 wives, some of whom died, and the rest he had put away. The first century of his life he passed in idolatry, from which he was converted to Mahometanism, which he continued to profess to his death. This account is also confirmed by another Portuguese author, Ferdinand Lopez Castagneda, who was Historiographer Royal.

Wednesday night, about 9 o'clock, as a porter in Glasgow was returning from Carteraig, he was attacked by four soldiers, near Whitehill, about a mile east from that city, who knocked him down, and robbed him of ten shillings and sevenpence halfpenny. Information being given to the Colonel of the 48th regiment now lying there, he immediately ordered the lieutenants and corporals to go through the soldiers quarters, and endeavour to find out the persons guilty, as, from the livery, they are supposed to belong to that corps.

On Wednesday, the 2d inst. as a man was hoisting the mast of one of the sloes at Warrington, his foot slipped, and the mast falling upon him, killed him on the spot.

Extract of a letter from Queensferry, October 19.

"A very dismal scene has just now presented itself here. One of our large passage-boats, in coming from the north side, loaded with black cattle, when about mid-firth, was overtaken by a sudden and dreadful squall of wind; indeed, an absolute hurricane. This had made the cattle tumble altogether to the lee side, by which the boat filled with water, and the, with the whole crew, consisting of six able and experienced sailors, went to the bottom in an instant. All of them have left wives and numerous families. Luckily not a single passenger was on board, excepting the driver of the cattle, who also perished. No accident of this kind has happened for more than half a century past. Several of the cattle have scrambled up Inchgary rock; but, although boats from both sides went immediately out with very great hazard, none of the unfortunate men have been seen."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Oct. 15.

"Saturday the Thomas, Flaherty, from Bristol, with merchandize; the Sufannah, Wilson, from Greenock, with sugar; the Peace and Plenty, Wallace, from Ayr, with ditto; the Brothers, Burr, from Archangel, with tar; and the Bee, Humphries, from Liverpool, with salt, arrived in this port.

"Yesterday the patriotic Merchants Corps beat up for recruits for the sea-service, towards completing the 20,000 men granted by Parliament for the British navy.

"The Fencibles already raised are to be immediately regimented, and stationed in Dublin barracks, in order to be disciplined, during which time they will occasionally do garrison duty, at first at the out-guards, and after some time take their rota to mount the Castle-guard."

The inhabitants of this city never experienced so much distress for bread, as from Saturday evening till yesterday morning, there not being a single loaf for sale, during that time, from one end of the city to the other. The cause assigned by the bakers was the scarcity of flour, notwithstanding it can be proved that there is a sufficient quantity hoarded up in different stores sufficient for three months consumption.

The following, it is credibly assured, is in substance the whole tenor of the last three official dispatches from London, at the Castle, in answer to some very important proposals for measures of the highest concern to the people of Ireland—Nothing of this, or any other business, can be agitated, until the Volunteer affair is disposed of at your side of the water."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Oct. 10.

"His Grace of Portland, it is positively asserted, will spend the winter in this kingdom, and will reside at Lord Ely's house in Ely Place. This intelligence cannot fail of being highly acceptable to the people of Ireland, as so distinguished a nobleman, from honouring us thus long with his company, in a private station, will form a much better judgment of the real state of the nation, than when surrounded with the flatterers of a Court, and exposed to every artful misrepresentation. His residence may hereafter be of the first consequence to the welfare of Ireland, as his Grace, on his return to England, will be able to inform Government what Irishmen really are, and what their genuine principles.

"Specialists hesitate not to suggest, from the present fluctuating state of ministerial regencies, that his Grace of Portland's residence for some time in Ireland, may be to have trouble of readily returning again to his late Viceregal dignity. But for the unhappy scheme of the Fencibles, which seems to have been his Grace's formation, and which indeed might have been done on his part from the purest (however mistaken) motives, very virtuous Irishmen might rejoice to see him resume the way, as his Grace's patriotic principles and integrity are universally acknowledged and venerated.

"A letter from the celebrated Dr Price to a very respectable character in this city, has the following passage: "I am rather of opinion the T—le administration will be favourable to your country; but as you won all you have obtained by your military spirit, you must crown the good work under the auspices of the same bright handmaid." Irishmen, this is sound advice—neglect it not.

"The whisper of the day is, that Mr L—, considering himself to have been too cavalierly dismissed from office in a late administration, is waiting in the neighbourhood of Holyhead, to deliver some personal commands to a certain great nobleman whom he expects to take that route on his return to London."

Extract of a letter from Cork, Oct. 10.

"Yesterday evening Admiral Greaves arrived at Cove in the Bella merchantman, with two or three others of the Jamaica fleet. He sailed from Blue-fields the 25th of July, with 110 sail, under convoy of the Ramillies of 74 guns, the Glorieux, 74, the Ville de Paris of 104, Centaur of 74, the Hector of 74, the Canada of 74, Caton of 64, and the Pallas of 32 guns. The 17th they met a violent storm, by which the fleet were separated, and otherwise much damaged. The 21st the ramillies foundered, but her crew were saved. The Centaur was entirely dismantled, and lost her rudder; the Canada lost her mizen and top-masts; the Glorieux her fore and main top-masts. The Rodney, Lord Townshend, and Betsey, foundered; and the crews of the two former perished.

"Admiral Greaves left the Ville de Paris well near the banks of Newfoundland, to take care of the Centaur.

"Last Monday there was an engagement off the Mizenhead, between an American privateer of 30 guns, and the Chamberlain letter of marque of 18 guns, belonging to Bristol, from Halifax, when the Chamberlain was captured.

"A pilot, who had been on board the letter of marque just before the action, says, that the American had taken the Kitty of Glasgow, Wright, from Jamaica, the day before."

Belfast, Oct. 11. Monday last being the fair day of Lisburn, Fencible recruiting party were going to beat up there, but declined it, on being apprized by some humane gentlemen of the imminent danger they would be in from the present agitation of the people in that and other neighbouring places. A party which were to have beat up at Banbridge on the same day, acted in a similar manner.

Waterford, Oct. 12. This morning, the Artois and Nemesis frigates, Scout sloop, and a tender, having on board a great number of volunteers, sailed hence for Plymouth.

Yesterday, the head of a ship was drove ashore at Creden Strand. It is therefore supposed some vessel has unhappily foundered.

Friday se'ennight, the Rev. Dr Robert Findlay, one of the ministers of Glasgow, was admitted Professor of Divinity in that University. On this occasion, he delivered a very elegant inaugural Discourse to the following purpose:—

IN his introduction, the Doctor addressed himself, with great propriety, to the Principal and Professors; to the Clergy then present; to the Magistrates of the city; to the students of different denominations; and to his fellow-citizens. He spoke with becoming modesty concerning himself; and expressed a suitable consciousness of the important charge he had undertaken.

He then proposed, as the subject of his discourse, to consider, and endeavour to obviate, an objection against the Christian dispensation. He stated the objection with candour, and urged his answer with great knowledge of the subject.

It was objected, he said, that the Christian dispensation was too partial; and that an institution, intended for the salvation of all mankind, ought to have been published to all mankind. Is it not an impeachment of the goodness of God, according to unbelievers, that so great part of the world, ignorant of Christianity, are still sitting in darkness?

To this was replied, I. That there was nothing in the nature or spirit of Christianity that tended to hinder its propagation. It was not selfishly clogged with such rites, or ceremonies as might render it adapted to one nation than to another. It was originally of an eternal form so plain and simple, as to fall in with the manners of men in all times, and in all places. The Jewish religion contained rites and ceremonies which for ever hindered it from being very generally embraced. But there was no institution in Christianity which impeded it from being received in every part of the world, and by persons of every condition.

II. Besides, the providence of God had actually interposed in promoting the knowledge of the gospel, in as far as could be done, without compelling the minds of men in such a way, as that their embracing the religion of Jesus would not have been by their own choice, and consequently would have procured them no sort of advantage. This, the time chosen for the promulgation of Christianity afforded a plain proof. Christ came in the fulness of time—at a time when there was reader access to different nations, and parts of the world, as at any previous period; and therefore better prepared for receiving the divine truths of the gospel.

III. The same interposition of Heaven was rendered particularly manifest by the gifts imparted to the Apostles when they were sent forth

on their holy mission. They were empowered to speak in the languages of all nations; and were thus enabled to convey their joyful tidings to all the people on earth. What farther was to be done? Providence was not to compel men, but to give them opportunities of being righteous. If they have not profited by those opportunities, and if the Christian religion is not more universal than what it is, the cause must be sought for in the corruption of the human heart, and not in the will of Heaven. The same cause operates even in those places where the doctrines of the gospel are delivered in their utmost purity; and hinders too many who are Christians in name, from being Christians in deed.

IV. Supposing it were allowed, as it is not, that Almighty God intended to visit only a part of mankind with the light of the gospel, are we, on that account, to arraign his goodness? Are not his ways unsearchable? Has he not given to some, and refused to others, health, strength, fortune, and various powers and abilities? Why he has done so, we cannot tell; but we can tell that we have received from him many benefits; that we ought to make a proper use of them, and be thankful. We are unthankful, and make an improper use of our advantages, if we charge the Almighty with want of goodness, when the utmost that we can say is, that, in some points, we know not the reason of his procedure.

The Doctor concluded with a suitable, and even pathetic exhortation. The whole performance was, in point of argument, forcible; in language, perspicuous; and in method, distinct.

To the Printer of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

I O see a Presbyterian appeal to the Epistle of Ignatius to the Philadelphians, is one of the marvels of this marvellous age. Your correspondent Philanthropos might have discovered things in that epistle not much to his liking; but neither he nor any one else can discover the phrase that he quotes, "It becomes you, as the Church of God, to choose a bishop." For what Ignatius says is, "It is fit that you, as a Church, in a collective capacity, should employ a deacon to carry a certain message to another Church;" and he tells what the message should be. Is not this a wonderful authority in support of the power of the people in choosing ministers under an establishment?

Philanthropos gravely appeals to the Apostolical Constitutions, and the Canons of the Apostles. Is he such a novice in ecclesiastical history, as not to know what judgement ought to be formed of those treatises? His translations are no less singular than his authorities: For example, "sub populi assensu conscientia," is rendered "with the knowledge of the people consenting!"

O B O L U S.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

הר קפ תר קשנש ין קש
אש פדלרש דו תר קרש אנד בש
ןר שו בי ושר בוש ויהן תר בוש
שו פלר א פיש פר ארנובוס.

SIR,

THERE has been a great deal of noise of late in this country, about the right of the people to elect their own ministers; and many advertisements and letters have appeared in your paper on that subject.

My attention was drawn, in a particular manner, to the last of these letters, clothed in the learned garb of the University of Aberdeen, ushering in, with much ostentatious solemnity, a cloud of quotations and authorities, both from the New Testament, and from the ancient fathers, in support of this much-cried-up right of the people.

I give the gentleman all credit for his learning, as well as for the aptness of his quotations; but it is rather strange that a man of some reading, as he seems to be, should apply such passages to the service of the cause which he means to support.

That, in the ancient churches of Christ, instituted by his Apostles, the election of their ministers or pastors was by the unanimous voice of the whole Church, that is, of every single member of the congregation to which such pastor belonged, is as clear (without any authority of the fathers) as the clearest precept and the clearest example in the New Testament can make it. But this, Sir, was in the days of the Apostles; and your correspondent does not surely mean to say, that the state of matters then is the same with what it is or ought to be now? If he does, I suspect his arguments will prove more than he wishes them to do.

In the days of the Apostles, the right of the people to elect their own pastors was founded in the very nature of their doctrine and connection. In those days, the religion of Jesus was not connected with any state or nation in a national capacity; and the pastors of the churches, instituted by his Apostles, had of course no dependence upon such state, nor upon the landed gentlemen, the heritors, or heads of families, in the various districts belonging to it. The right of Patronage was then perfectly unknown; and equally unknown was it for a pastor, as such, to be supported otherwise than by the people whom he taught. From them, indeed, the pastors in those days freely received (when there was occasion) what was as freely contributed by a willing people, maintaining and knowing, that "they who served the altar were entitled to live by the altar;" but such was the spirit of the pastors in those days, that they did not incline to use this privilege: They rather chafed (however strange it may now seem) to serve without stipends! and to work with their own hands, that they might not be chargeable to their people.

This, Sir, was most undoubtedly the case in the first age of the Church, and your correspondent, by his learning, may see this as clearly as he has seen that the people had then a right to elect their own pastors. But do I mean to say, that though this was the case in the churches planted by the Apostles, and must still be the case in such churches as are formed after their example, that therefore it ought also to be the practice in such churches as your correspondent writes of? By no means.—I know, that the rulers of these churches "have altered all these things." And what I charge your correspondent with is, a want of consistency, in pretending to quote the example of the first churches as binding upon the consciences of men in one thing, without admitting them to be equally binding in every thing. The Church of Scotland is connected with the State;—it is dependent upon it, and cannot subsist without it. The Ministers of the Church of Scotland are, of course, dependent upon the State, and draw their living from it: But whether the persons who pay them this living, or they who pay them not, shall have the right of placing these Ministers, is a matter which they who derive their religion solely from the New Testament have no concern with. Yea, nothing can shew greater ignorance of the New Testament, than to suppose, that the furious, clamorous zeal, now raging in the people of the different parishes of Scotland, through the influence of their leaders courting popularity, has any connection with the sacred and indefea-

sible rights of the people of Christ; rights which the Lord himself gives, and which it is not in the power of man to take from them. I am,

S I R,

Your most humble servant,
PHILALETHERS.

P. S. I hope your readers will excuse my motto, which the learned Gentlemen on the other side will find has a meaning.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

WHEN the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Scotland put their names to the public resolutions of their counties, concerning national defence, it does not become any person whatever to attempt to turn them into ridicule, by fabricating resolutions of tinkers and blackguards, and sending them to the press, signed with a counterfeit name.

In my humble opinion, Mr Publisher, it somewhat concerns you, to prevent the repetition of such an impertinence as that which some how or other slipped into the Mercury of 16th of October. Although the generality of the freeholders seem to be agreed as to the principle of internal defence, they are not as yet agreed as to mode. Some prefer the militia bill sent round the counties by the Marquis of Graham; others prefer the sketch of a bill transmitted by a Committee of Gentlemen. It appears to me, after the most serious consideration, that the manner in which the sketch proposes to train the fencible men to the use of arms, partakes much more of the form and power of a true militia, than the manner adopted by the bill, and exemplified in the state of the English militia, to which I shall beg leave to have recourse, in stating as clearly as I can, the difference between the bill and the sketch, and giving my reasons why I prefer the latter. As I should be obliged to stop in the middle of my argument, I shall enter no farther upon the subject at present. I am,

S I R, yours, &c.

19th Oct.

MEMNON.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 21. Friends Increase, Jemmit, from Fetersham, with plank and apples.
Fortuna, Ruffon, from Queensferry, in ballast.
Nightingale, Bagwell, from Boness, with coals.
Pergie, Stevenson, from Kirkcaldy, in ballast.
Eliabeth, Thomson, from Colchester, with bark.
Charming Katty, Morrison, from Stornoway, with herring.
Three Friends, Munro, from St David's, with coals.

SEALOCK SHIPPING.

SAILED.

Oct. 17. Jean, Brown, from Leith, for Glasgow, with sundries.
Nelly, Tulloch, ditto.

SAILED.

Peggy and Betty, —, for Memel, in ballast.
William, Twizell, for Alenmouth, ditto.
Active, Jamieson, for Leith, with iron.
Betsey, Henderson, for ditto, in ballast.

A WRITING-MASTER and PRECENTOR
WANTED.

THE Magistrates and Council of the Burgh of Ayr do now intimate to the Public, that they incline to have separate Masters for teaching Writing and Music, &c. and request, that any person who chuses to be a candidate for Writing Master will lodge specimens of his writing, with certificates of his character with the town-clerk, on or before the 1st of December next; and that candidates for Singing Master and Precentor will, as soon as possible, come to Ayr, and give the inhabitants an opportunity of judging of their performances; and the persons found best qualified will be preferred, and meet with good encouragement. Any of the candidates who can also teach the French Language, Drawing, and Instrumental Music, particularly upon the Harpsichord, will get the greater encouragement.

Edinburgh, October 21. 1782.

THURSDAY last died here, Mrs Jounston boarding-mistress, and French teacher.

Any person indebted to the said Mrs Johnston, will please pay the same to Mr John Wright baker at the Netherbow; likewise any person who has any claim against her, will lodge notes of the same with the said Mr Wright on or before the first day of November next.

Also to be LET, and entered to immediately, a LODGING lately possessed by her, in that new land at the Netherbow, consisting of five rooms, a kitchen, cellar, and garret. For particulars apply as above.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN CARRUTHERS of Holmains. THE Estate being now sold, the Creditors are requested without delay to lodge their grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity, in the hands of William Campbell writer to the signet, or Hugh Bremner, clerk to Mr Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, that a state of the debts, and plan of the division may be drawn up and adjusted between said Whitsunday next, when the price is payable.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of JAMES SCOTT tenant in Tanlaw. JOHN LANG Sheriff-clerk of Selkirkshire, factor upon the personal estate of the said James Scott, having now turned the funds into money, is ready to make a division thereof, and hereby intimates to the said creditors, that a state of his intrusions is ready to be seen in his hands; and requires the said creditors to transmit to him exact notes of their debts, with oaths upon the verity thereof, before the 8th of November next, soon after which a division of the funds is to be made. And hereby intimates to the said creditors to meet within the house of Michael Stevenson inn-keeper in Hawick, upon the said 8th November next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, to settle the factor's accounts; certifying, that these creditors who do not send notes of their debts, and oaths upon the verity thereof, on or before the said 8th November, will be cut out of their share of the bankrupt's effects.

JOHN LANG.

Not to be recated.

LANDS IN FIFE TO SELL.

TO be SOLD by private bargain, One Eight Part of the Lands of MASTERTON, and Five Seven Parts of another Eight Part of said lands, which belonged to the late Colonel Blackwood of Pitreavie, lying in the parish of Dunfermline, and county of Fife. These parts of Masterton were, in consequence of an exemption authorised by the Sheriff, all laid into one contiguous and commodious farm, in the forebank of Masterton, possessed by David Adie's heirs, and a small part by John Coalier. The free yearly rent, after deductions of all public burdens, is 84 l. Sterling.

For particulars enquire at Mr Robert Scotland merchant in Dunfermline, or Alexander Hart, North St David's Street, Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds.



AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,
THE DILIGENCE,

THOMAS SHAW Master,

Now taking in goods at Hawley's Wharf, and will sail on the 28th or 29th current, without waiting for convey.

MONEY ADVANCED IMMEDIATELY.

A GENTLEMAN of character and reputation has at this time Ten Thousand Pounds in his possession, which he is willing to advance to Noblemen, Gentlemen, Merchants, and Manufacturers of credit and reputation, on good real or personal security. As the business passes through no other hands than the advertiser's (who is no money-broker) no more interest will be required than what can be made by Government security; and as the money is at a banker's, on the security being approved of, it will be advanced immediately.—Merchants and manufacturers having good bills at any date, may have them discounted instantly. And as, from the present situation of trade, many manufacturers may have large quantities of goods lay dead on hand, any sum from 200 l. to 10,000 l. will be advanced immediately, on the deposit of goods to the amount of the sum wanted, for a limited time. As the advertiser, from his present great connections in trade, has large warehouses in town, no other charge will be made than already mentioned, and the business transacted with the greatest dispatch, honour, and secrecy.

Letters from principals (post paid) directed to Mr Thomas Leigh, No. 5, St Clement's Church-yard, London, will be immediately attended to.

NOTICE

To DEALERS in BLACK CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, &c. It is resolved, by the Magistrates and Councilors of this burgh, That none of their customers shall exact two pennies or one penny Sterling for each beast sold in the markets; but, instead thereof, shall be entitled to exact One Halfpenny Sterling more, above the ordinary custom for each head of cattle, &c. upon coming into the market; and that this regulation shall take effect at the first November market, and in all subsequent markets in time coming.

Extracted from the minutes of Council, by
AUCHTERMUCHTY, } JAS. BRYCE, Clerk.
15th October 1782. }

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the MESS. PATERSONS of Bannockburn. A T desire of a Meeting of the Committee, and certain of the Creditors of Mess. Patersons of Bannockburn, met at Edinburgh the 11th October current, recommending a general meeting of the whole creditors, to be held at Edinburgh on Wednesday the 20th day of November next, on matters of the greatest consequence to the Creditors. These are therefore intimating to the whole of the said Creditors, to attend by themselves, or others properly authorized by them, at the Exchange Coffee-house, on the said 20th day of November next, at 12 o'clock mid-day, to resolve what course is to be taken for the more speedily bringing these affairs to a conclusion, relative to the Lady's claims, and other matters of consequence which shall be laid before the meeting.

15th October 1782.

WILLIAM M'KILLOP, Factor.

SALE OF LANDS IN PERTH-SHIRE.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of John Spittle changekeeper in Thornhill, upon Wednesday the 30th day of October instant, between the hours of two and three afternoon, All and whole the Lands of AUCHINSALT, consisting of about 130 acres, rich dryfield ground, with the teinds of the same, holding of a subject superior for payment of a small feu duty, and lying in the parish of Port and county of Perth, within a mile of the village of Thornhill, on the north side of the military road leading west to the garrison of Inverinad.

The lands of Auchinsalt are of excellent quality, fit either for labour or pasture, being well supplied with water. They are inclosed round with a stone-dyke; and there are two sufficient farm-houses and offices on the lands.

The articles of roup, with the progress of writs, will be seen in the hands of George Brown writer in Stirling, who has likewise powers from the proprietor Donald M'Alpin to conclude a private bargain betwixt and the day of sale.

JUDICIAL SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 20th of November next, between the hours of four and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills.

The Eight-merk Land of NETHER LOCH-ERWOODS, with the teinds and pertinents, lying within the barony of Carlawerock, parish of Ruthwell, and shire of Dumfries.

The free proven rental, after all deductions, is 101 l. 15 s. 11 d. 11-12ths

And the value thereof, at 22 years purchase, is L. 2241 15 10 2-12ths

These lands are of very considerable extent, mostly arable, and lie upon the Water of Locher, about seven miles from Dumfries. A mansion-house has been built within these few years; and there are considerable plantations of young timber upon the lands. They hold feu of the family of Nithdale.

The articles of sale and progress, with a plan of the lands, may be seen at the office of Mr Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of session; and further information will be got by applying to William Dick writer to the signet.

BY ADJOURNMENT—AND UPSET PRICE LOWERED.

JUDICIAL SALE.

To be exposed to SALE, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 28th of November next, betwixt the hours of four and six in the afternoon,

All and Whole the Lands of RAE BERRY, and Three-Fourth Parts of the Lands of BALMAE, which belonged to the deceased William Kirkpatrick of Raeberry, as possessed by William Copeland of Gregory, John Carlon, and Alexander Roxburgh, with the teinds and pertinents thereof, lying within the parish and stewartry of Kirkcubright. The gross rent is proven to be L. 305 0 0

From which deducting the money stipend payable to the minister of Kirkcubright, L. 9 7 6

And the vicarial stipend, being 3 bolls 6 pecks bear, converted at 16s. per boll,

reckoning 8 pecks to the boll, 3 0 0

Remains of free rent, L. 292 12 6

The proven value whereof, at twenty-three years purchase, is 6730 l. 7 s. 6 d.; by the authority of the Court, the upset price is lowered to 6437 l. 15 s. The lands hold of the Crown, and are pleasantly situated on the east side of the entry into the bay of Kirkcubright, within three miles of that borough; commanding a most extensive view of the shores of Cumberland, Isle of Man, and Scots coast on the east and west. They are of the best quality, inclosed and subdivided, and the greatest part well marked and improved; and there is marle in the grounds sufficient for the rest of the estate.

On the Mains of Balmae there is an elegant double house, built and fitted up in the modern taste, with a neat garden surrounded with a high wall, stocked with a variety of the best fruit-trees; and there are several clumps of planting on the lands, well fenced, and in a thriving condition.

There are also two very good farm-houses, with suitable offices, on the estate; and on the west side there is a port or harbour, and all the coast abounds with fish.

A purchaser may enter to the natural possession of the mansion-house and garden immediately, and to a considerable part of the lands about the house at Whitunday next.

The articles and conditions of sale are to be seen in the hands of Alexander Stevenson depute-clerk of Session; and copies thereof in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the signet, who will likewise show the title-deeds, and give such other information as may be required.

Robert Beveridge writer in Kirkcubright, the factor, will give directions for showing the lands to any who apply to him.

SALE OF THE ESTATE OF ORCHARDTON

In the Stewartry of Kirkcubright.

To be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 29th November 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, in whole or in parcels,

All and whole the Lands and Estate of ORCHARDTON, lying within the parishes of Baillie, Rerrick, and united parishes of Giffon and Kelton, and stewartry of Kirkcubright. The whole of this estate lies contiguous, excepting two small farms, consisting only of 34 acres or thereabouts, and the extent of it is 3267 acres Scots measure, whereof 1690 acres are arable, and 1577 acres good pasture-ground. The whole (except a very small part of the pasture-ground) is inclosed, the arable farms subdivided with good fences, and the farm-houses and office-houses are in the very best order, most of them having been built within these few years. The dwelling-houses are timbered with foreign wood, and covered with slate roofs. The present rent of the estate is 1000 l. Sterling, after deduction of all public burdens, and the tenants are all men of wealth, who are carrying on great improvements by means of lime, sea-shells, fleece, &c. with which the estate is plentifully supplied, from its vicinity to the sea, and within the grounds is an inexhaustible store of shell-marle. There are several very safe harbours within the bounds of the estate, and particularly a very good one within 300 yards of the house of Orchardton. Altogether this estate is a considerable quantity of thriving natural wood, chiefly oak and ash, at present very valuable, the whole being of an age fit for cutting.

Upon the lands of New Orchardton there has been lately built a genteel and commodious mansion-house, with a complete set of office-houses and houses for labouring servants, executed in the most substantial manner, fit for the accommodation of any family; and there is a good garden and orchard, well stored with fruit-trees. The house is delightfully situated on the Bay of Histon, in the Solway Frith, and has a commanding prospect of the coast of England on the opposite side of the Frith, which, with the dryness of the situation, makes it a healthy and desirable place of residence. The whole of the lands hold of the Crown, for payment of small feu and blench duties, and stand valued in the cess-books at 1047 l. Scots, which, with two forty-shilling lands of old extent belonging to this estate, entitles the proprietor to four freehold qualifications.

James Baillie writer, at the Stamp Office, Edinburgh, will show the tacks, rental, progress of writs, articles of roup, and a plan and measurement of the estate, to whom, or to William Keith accountant in Edinburgh (who has power to conclude a private bargain), persons desiring further information may apply.

JUDICIAL SALE, BY ADJOURNMENT.

Upset Prices Reduced. L. 4060 Sterling.

To be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, upon Tuesday the 26th day of November next, betwixt the hours of four and eight afternoon, within the Parliament House.

The Remaining SUBJECTS belonging to GEORGE CHAMBERS of Pittencrieff, as more fully described in former advertisements.

LOT I.

The LANDS of LUSCAR, CLUNE, and GOWKHALL formerly separate estates, the proven rent of which is 416 l. 12 s. 6 d. with seven small inclosures, partly teinds, containing about 93 acres of the lands of Blackburn of Pittencrieff, in order to square the marches of both estates, and to hold blench of the proprietor of Pittencrieff, the free rent of which is 103 l. 17 s. 6 d. making together 520 l. 10 s. (but exclusive of the collieries and iron-stone, except as and under the conditions mentioned for Lot III.) the former proven value of which was, L. 11561 0 0

A Parcel of grown Wood hedge-rows, and about sixty acres of plantations, nineteen years old, valued three years ago, including the land which they occupy, at 1757 0 0

Former upset-price of Lot I. L. 13318 0 0

To be exposed now at the reduced price of L. 12000 0 0

LOT II.

The LANDS and Barony of PITTCRICEFF, other than the ninety-three acres, contained in the above Lot, with various acres, houses, yards, mills, and feu-duties in and about the town and Abbey of Dunfermline; proven free rent (exclusive of the collieries and iron-stone, in a small part of the lands, and under the conditions mentioned for Lot III.) about 289 l. 8 s. 2 d. of which for mills, houses, and yards 177 l. and were formerly valued together at L. 19924 9 7

Confabulary and Baillie-house in the Abbey of Dunfermline, with a large area, valued at 150 0 0

Grounds for building and feuing, valued at 1040 0 0

Wood upon this lot valued about three years ago at 831 10 4

Privilege of purchasing teinds of back-acres, 5 14 7

Former upset-price of Lot II. L. 21951 14 6

To be exposed to sale now at the reduced price of L. 20200 0 0

The great beauty and conveniences of these two estates, lying in the vicinity of Dunfermline, are well known; and a considerable advance of rents may be expected, how soon the collieries are set properly a-going. There is no value put upon a substantial convenient mansion-house on Pittencrieff, nor on a complete set of new elegant office-houses, pigeon-house, and fruit-wall, which have lately cost above 1200 l. nor on the reserved coal and iron-stone in about 230 acres of the lands. The estate of Luscar has a separate freehold qualification, on which the proprietor is inrolled, and the valued rent of Pittencrieff is nearly equal to three qualifications. The land-tax, and other consequential burdens are remarkably low on both estates.

LOT III.

The whole COAL and IRON-STONE under the lands contained in the above two lots, and the Coals under the lands of Wester Baldrige, (excepting 30 fathoms under and around the mansion-house thereof, and excepting the coal and iron-stone in about 230 acres round the house of Pittencrieff, as delineated on the plan of the estates; and also excepting 10 acres round the house of Clune, and acres round the mansion-house of Luscar, as by the feu charter thereof; and also excepting the coals under the lands of Mearns, which belong to Robert Wedwood of Garvoek, Esq.) with all the usual privileges as to working, colliers-houses, roads, levels, and assignment to all contracts for the same, and sales of coals, as more fully contained in former advertisements, and the articles of sale.

Also, with the Harbour of Breuchaven, Coal-folds, Warehouses, and other Buildings, the adjoining Farm of WESTER ROSYTH, containing about 64 Scots acres; the proven rental of which farm, free of all deductions and of land tax, is 64 l. 13 s. 7 d. together with the benefit of the tack of Windylaw, of which there are 26 years to run, and of the minister of Inverkeithing's glebe during his incumbency; both adjoining to Wester Rosyth.

The proven value of this Lot is,

The collieries and iron stone, L. 5000 0 0

Farm of Wester Rosyth, L. 1422 18 10

Windylaw and glebe leases, 100 0 0

Together, and at which it was formerly set up, L. 6522 18 10

To be exposed to sale now at the reduced price of L. 5800 0 0

These collieries are known to contain inexhaustible quantities of different kinds of coal, of the best qualities, and as more particularly described in former advertisements. They can be wrought for the most part by a level, which has been carried up at a very great expense, and can have a convenient wagon-way made for transporting them to sea. The surface of the coal-grounds, including the estate of Wester Baldrige, and some large feus, is 1000 acres or thereabouts. There is 18 feet water at ordinary spring tides in the harbour, and the depth may be increased by extending the pier, which has stone quarries just by it.

LOT IV.

The following PARCELS of the Lands of HERMITAGE, in the parish of South Leith, viz.

1. Robert Watt's late Feu, consisting of about 3 acres 26 falls, and on which there are several new houses built; gross rent 23 l. 14 s. 9 d.; feu-duty to the Trinity Hospital, valuing barley at 12 s. 6 d. per boll, 5 l. 1 s. 3 d.; free rent 28 l. 13 s. 5 d.

Proven value of this parcel, and at which it was set up formerly, L. 138

To be exposed now at the reduced price of L. 120

2. James Allison's late Feu, a Garden, with a large new house thereon, containing about 4 acres, 1 rood, 6 1/2 falls; gross rent 34 l. 10 s. 2 d.; feu-duty, converting the barley as above, 7 l. 7 s. 3 d. free rent 27 l. 2 s. 10 d.

The proven value, and at which it was set up formerly, 428

To be exposed now at the reduced price of 365

3. William Wright's feu, a nursery containing five acres; gross rent 26 l. 5 s.; feu-duty 5 l. 12 s. 1 d.; free rent 20 l. 13 s. 11 d.

Proven value at which it was set up formerly, 350

To be exposed now at the reduced price of 310

N. B. There is a very copious spring of water in the center of this lot.

4. Robert Wilson's feu, with houses thereon, containing four acres; gross rent 22 l.; feu-duty 4 l. 13 s. 11 d.; free rent 17 l. 6 s.

Proven value, and at which it was set up formerly, 276

To be exposed now at the reduced price of 233

5. Peter Stephen's late feu, and a house thereon, (which lets at 4 l.) containing four acres; gross rent 21 l.; feu-duty for two of the acres to the Earl of Moray, 6 d. sterling, and to the hospital 4 l. 13 s. 5 d.; free rent 17 l. 6 s.

Proven value, and at which it was set up formerly, 285

To be exposed at the reduced price of 240

A mutual high wall with Hawkhill is the south march of the two last feus.

LOT V.

A TACK of the Farm of HILTON, in the barony of Rosyth and county of Fife, for 25 years after Martinmas 1784, for which there is payable, over and above the rent to the Earl of Hopeton the proprietor, 15 l. annually to Mr Chalmers, by the obligation of Mess. Abraham Newton of Curriehill, and John Newton his eldest son, possessors of the farm.

Proven value, and at which it was set up formerly, 230

To be exposed now at the reduced price of 170

LOT VI.

A TACK of the Lands and Estate of BANTASKINE, lying in the parish of Falkirk and shire of Stirling, of which there are nine years to run after Martinmas 1784; and there is a considerable over rent by sub-fetting. The proprietor is also obliged to pay to the tenant, at the expiration of the lease, for the inclosing and subdividing the whole lands, which, excepting a few acres round the mansion-house, has been all done during the currency of the tack; and also to pay for a new steading of houses, and a proportion of some plantations, as all these may be valued at the expiration of the said lease.

This lot was formerly set up at L. 400

To be exposed now, in respect the lease is shorter, and the rent of the lands has fallen, at the reduced price of 300

The title-deeds, rentals, and plans of the estates, with the articles and conditions of sale, will be seen in the hands of Mess. John Callender depute-clerk of session, and William Anderson clerk to the signet.

Adam Paterson, overseer upon the estate at Dunfermline, will show the premises in Fifeshire; and Alexander Marr, gardener on the south side of Leith Links, those at Hermitage.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES BUCHANAN, Esq; late of Drum-pellier.

As the Estate of Drum-pellier is now sold, and the price payable at Martinmas next, the Creditors are hereby desired forthwith to lodge with Robert Trotter writer to the signet, or Hugh Bremner, clerk to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, their grounds of debt, with an affidavit on the verity thereof emitted before the Judge Ordinary, or any of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, so as the same may be laid before Mr Farquharson, as arbitrator for ranking the creditors on the price.

Such of the creditors as have not yet signed the submission to Mr Farquharson, will please directly do it by themselves, or their depute properly authorized; for which purpose copies thereof are lodged with Thomas Buchanan writer in Glasgow, and the said Robert Trotter.

The creditors are requested to attend to this intimation, as they may be cut out of their place in the ranking, if they neglect to produce and depene.

To be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 28th day of November next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE ESTATES OF

BARSKEOCH AND EARLSTOWN,

Either in whole, or in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I.

The Lands of GARVORIES, DRUMBIE, LOCKSPRAIG, LAEGMORE, CLENRIE, DUCKNESTOWN, BURNHEAD, and KNOCKSHEIN, all lying in the parish of Kells, and stewartry of Kirkcubright. They pay of yearly rent 472 l. Sterling, or thereby, and have upon them some natural and planted wood, both fit for cutting. If the Lands in this lot do not sell altogether, they will be disposed in such parcels as purchasers may incline.

LOT II.

The MAINS of EARLSTOWN, with the Mansion-house, Garden, and Offices, and Salmon-fishing in the river Kenn, the Mill of Earlstown Maltures, Mill-lands, and Milton-park, lying in the parish of Dalry, and stewartry of Kirkcubright, and the Mains of Barskeoch, Lands of Over Barskeoch, Hannaford, Barchoack, Greenloop, Cromie Park, and Caven, lying in the said parish of Kells. The yearly rent of these lands is about 330 l. Sterling; and there is upon them a great extent of very valuable wood, both natural and planted.

LOT III.

The Lands of CAPENOCH and CULBAE, lying in the parish of Kirkcubright, and shire of Wigton. They afford a freehold qualification upon old extent. Culbae was let at last Whitunday for three years at 48 l. Sterling yearly. Capenoch is in the proprietor's possession, and estimate to be worth as much, if set in tack.

LOT IV.

The Lands of WATERSIDE and NETHER BAKSKEOCH, with the Willow life and Ferry-boat, all lying in the said parish of Kells. These lands were let a great while ago, upon a long lease, whereof nineteen years are yet to run at the low rent of 28 l. 13 s. 11 d. Sterling. They have upon them some valuable banks of wood, and afford a freehold qualification upon old extent. At expiry of the current lease a very considerable additional rent will be got for them, at least three times the present rent.

These estates consist of about 14,000 Scots acres, mostly adapted for pasture of black cattle and sheep, free from winter storm, and abounding with great variety of game. The planting in Lot II. now fit for cutting, is worth at least 1000 l. Sterling. The natural wood in Lots II. and IV. is of sixteen years growth, and when last cut, (neither timber nor bark being then above one-half of the present value) was sold for 2000 l. Sterling. But, betwixt and November, exact valuations and estimates of the value of the woods will be made, and from which it will appear, that the present conjectured value is not exaggerated. The farm-houses are in good order. Considerable graffims were paid for the tacks, which are mostly near expiring. The whole lands hold of the Crown. Those in Lots I and II. afford by valuation three freehold qualifications.

The Mansion-house of Earlstown and Office-houses are in very good repair, surrounded with policy, and pleasantly situated on the river Kenn, which runs through the above estates, and near the house, forms a beautiful cascade, at the bottom of which there is an excellent salmon-fishing, valued in the cess-books at 5 l. Scots.

The Lands in the three first lots will be exposed at twenty-three years purchase, and a reasonable value put on the woods.

The progress of writs, which is clear, rental, and articles of sale, to be seen in the hands of John Syme writer to the signet, to whom, or to David Ruffel accountant in Edinburgh, application may be made for further particulars. Mr Newall, the proprietor, at Earlstown, will show the lands, copies of the articles, rental, and plan of the estates. Persons inclining to make a private purchase may give in their proposals to any of these gentlemen.